

1973

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Horry County Historical Society

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The Independent Republic Quarterly

VOL. 7

JANUARY, 1973

NO. 1



COUNTRY DOCTOR

(Dr. Joe Dusenbury and friends.)

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY

*The county with a heart
That will win your heart.*

---- Ernest Richardson

HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

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Dues: \$5.00 annually for individuals; \$7.50 for married couples and \$3.00 for students. Checks may be sent to F. A. Green, 402 - 43rd Avenue North, Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577. One subscription to the QUARTERLY is free with each membership. If a couple desires two copies, the dues are \$10.00.

Material for the QUARTERLY may be submitted to Mr. John P. Cartrette, 1008 - 5th Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526,

Back issues of the QUARTERLY may be obtained for \$2.00 each plus 25¢ postage from Miss Ernestine Little, 507 Main Street, Conway, S. C. 29526, as long as they are in print.

Copies of the 1880 CENSUS OF HORRY COUNTY, S. C. may be obtained by writing the Horry County Historical Society, 1008 Fifth Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526, or in person from the Horry County Memorial Library. The price is \$10.00 plus 25¢ postage.

We wish to thank an anonymous donor for a contribution of \$1,000.00 to the publication fund for the Census.

IN MEMORIAM

NELL MILES BRYAN

1914 - 1973

Charter Member of the Horry County Historical Society

Treasurer 1967 - 1968

-

Board of Directors 1969 - 1970

Circulation Manager 1971 - 1972

Dear Society Members:

I am deeply conscious of the privilege you have bestowed upon me, in serving as your president for the coming year. I assure you I feel most inadequate to accept the responsibility. I am proud to be called into the service of this organization with the hope of being able to add to your contributions in the support of preserving the values of the past generations. I pledge to you my best efforts.

Your past president, Rick McIver, did such an excellent job and I am grateful for his promise to help me through the rough spots.

The resignation of Miss Florence Epps as editor of our Quarterly was a great loss. She did an outstanding job and we do appreciate all her efforts.

Mr. John Cartrette has nobly accepted the chairmanship of editing the Quarterly for the coming year. He and his committee have been working earnestly for long hours on future editions of the Quarterly.

Our efficient treasurer, Lt. Green, reports membership dues are coming in and we hope to have an increase in membership.

We are fortunate to have Gene Anderson, Registrar, and Director of Admissions at Coastal Carolina College, as our Program Chairman.

I recently attended the annual meeting of the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston. The luncheon address was on Robert Mills Architecture. A tea was held in the old Fire Proof Building which has recently been renovated and is very beautiful.

The delay in getting out this issue of the Quarterly was unavoidable. The edition of Historical Sites has been proof read and should soon be ready for mailing.

The challenge that lies ahead is a personal one to each of us. I solicit the cooperation of each member and feel that with a capable Board and an excellent slate of officers, we can take the best from the past and turn it into the highest purposes for the future.

Thank you again.

Bill Long

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A TRIBUTE

To Mr. E. R. McIver who served two terms as president in order to help reduce the \$14,000 debt on the Census Books. Over half of the amount has been raised and paid. For his years of effort on Historical sites, and a special Horry edition of same to be published soon. Also to the devoted members of the staff who researched, traveled, typed and met to arrange the material. For some many hours, others days, and one or two months of efforts. All given freely because of their interest.

MEDICINE IN HORRY COUNTY

Edward L. Proctor, M. D.

I find that very little is written concerning the progress of medicine in Horry County. Information recorded in this narrative is received from many sources and is dependent in many instances on the memory of elderly citizens. Therefore, some of the facts cannot be verified. Where possible, facts that were unclear were investigated and in some instances misconceptions were corrected.

Because of the scarcity of written information, I find it rather difficult to give a chronological history in the usual manner. For this reason, I will attempt to give some insight into the conditions of the area, the type of care given prior to available medical care throughout the county, and something about the early pioneers who practiced medicine under these very adverse conditions. In some instances there will be omissions concerning some of the people who practiced medicine in the county in the early days simply from the lack of information about them. In other instances I will dwell more on some individuals than others who practiced in their day simply because their lives seemed to have had more interesting events or more information is available about them. I hope that no one will be embarrassed by anything I say concerning these older members of the profession nor will be hurt by the lack of sufficient mention of some of their ancestors.

Insofar as I can determine there were no physicians in Horry County in the early 1800's. This is very likely incorrect, but I am unable to locate any information concerning any. As all of you know, Horry County was very isolated in those days and travel into and out of the county was extremely difficult. As a matter of fact it was impossible to come into the county without traveling by barge on the river or using horses to come into the county through the one land entrance. The early settlers were certainly pioneers and very little history is recorded about them. I have been told that some of the early settlers of this area were actually making an effort to escape from the law in other areas and felt that Horry County would be a good place to vanish. Medical care was very rudimentary in those days and in most instances was carried out by a few women who acted as midwives and dispensed home remedies for other problems. Some of these home remedies were based on superstition and others seemed to have actual medical value as compared to present day treatment. Where a few plantations existed, the mistress of the plantation was frequently the person who accepted the responsibility of dispensing any treatment to the sick and arranging for nursing, midwifery, etc. In Horry County there was one such plantation or company near Bucksport owned by the first Henry Buck who came to this area from Maine. He had had a previous marriage, his wife having died prior to arriving. He bought a saw mill in the Bucksport area and eventually had 3 large mills in the area including the Bucksport area as we now know it. He married a relative of the most prominent family in Kingston, which is now known as Conway. This family was named Beaty and was apparently the most outstanding family in the area at that time. Mr. Buck imported ship builders from Maine and had three masted schooners built in the Bucksport area to transport his lumber and other forestry supplies all over the world. These schooners actually sailed in and out of the Bucksport area using Port Harrelson as a primary port. Port Harrelson no longer exists as a town, neither does Bucksport, although Bucksport at one time had streets, many houses and was as large as Kingston in those days. It

fell to Mrs. Buck to assume responsibility for the care of the many employees and slaves on the plantation or in the Buck Company. In the 1860 census Mr. Buck is listed as having owned over 300 slaves. This was quite a large operation and Mrs. Buck saw to the medical needs of all who worked there whether slaves or white employees. A visitor from the North who wrote a letter that was recorded concerning his trip to the Bucksport area stated that he was very surprised to find the slaves to be as happy, as well dressed as the white employees, and apparently as well cared for medically.

In the early days many home remedies were used and some of these are of considerable interest to us at this time. Oddly enough, some seem to be based on much the same approach that we use in present day medicine. Since I feel that these are of interest, I would like to mention a few at this time, but keep in mind that these were done by nonmedical people who cared for many of the problems when no physicians were available.

(1) For chest colds, pleurisy, and pneumonia, hot poultices were used. These poultices were made from powdered mustard or mustard seed with flour and water, making a paste and placed around the chest and tied in place with strips of cloth. These were sprinkled with hot water and literally turned the skin pink.

(2) For coughs and croup associated with bad colds, rock candy was purchased from a drug store or a grocery store and to this was added 1 pint of whiskey. A tablespoon full of this material was taken 3 or 4 times a day as needed for a cough. I expect sometimes the dosage was increased. Some parents apparently didn't approve much of the whiskey and added some raw turpentine to change the taste.

(3) For high fever or convulsions a quantity of tender young leaves from a peach tree or the head of a collard were gathered to make two poultices. This is the manner in which this was done. The leaves were crushed with a rolling pin or round glass bottle until the leaves were a soft, moist paste. Four tablespoons of salt and 2 medium sized onions were crushed. A sufficient amount of cold water was added to make 2 poultices. The contents were spread on a large clean cloth, sealing the ends and the sides, and applied on the bottom of both feet of the patient. Strips of cloth were wound around the ankles to fasten the poultices onto the feet. These were left for a few hours and then this procedure was repeated. The theory behind this was that it was supposed to reduce the fever in the brain. In the meantime the patient was sponged with cold water, putting the compresses on the forehead and the wrists. I expect that the main advantage of the rather laborious tasks of making these poultices was to keep all of the members of the family very busy while the patient was improving or getting worse from the illness.

(4) For high blood pressure there were several prescriptions used. (A) Do not eat fresh pork or fat of any kind. (B) Do not get angry. Avoid any kind of emotional disturbance. Be happy and content with what you have. (C) Omit salt from all foods and have all your teeth extracted. (D) Bleed the patient by cutting a vein in the arm and draining out about a teacup of blood.

(5) Another prescription for snake bite is of interest and was related to me by Miss Clara Moore of Bucksport, who is still living and she actually has participated in this type of care of snake bite. The person treating the bite should cut two gashes immediately over the snake bitten area in the form of an X and let bleed freely. A tourniquet should be placed above the bitten area if possible. Give the patient large drinks of whiskey for pain. In the meantime find a quantity of frogs, using the spring or toad frogs and and



M. H. ROURK



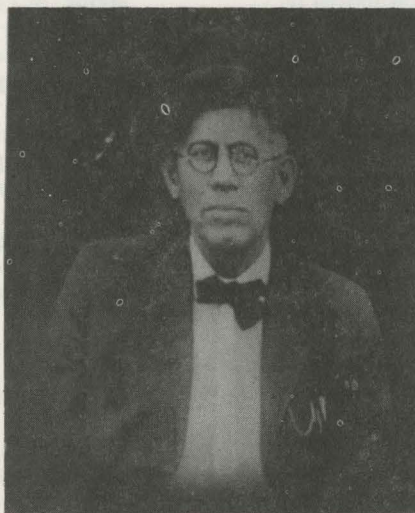
WILLIAM A. ROURK



DR. JAMES ALBERT STONE



DR. JAMES HENRY NORMAN
from a painting owned by Kittie
Bell Norman Branton.



DR. J. S. DUSENBURY



DR. & MRS. JAMES EWELL GRANT



DR. W. E. KING and daughters
Mary Winneford and Capitola.



DR. O. RAYMOND RUSSELL



MISS KATHERINE ALTMAN

cut open the stomach of the frogs. The quivery flesh was to be applied over the gashes which had been cut in the snake bitten area. As she writes it, when the dead frog becomes cold, there will be a green skin which is supposed to take the snake venom from the wound. This application should be continued for several hours. Frankly, I have always been of the opinion the frog is a cold blooded animal anyway and is not warm to start with. However, I am relating it as given to me. The patient is to be kept quietly in the bed and elevate the bitten area if it is an extremity. She relates that she had a little school mate when she was about 7 years old and she was bitten by a large mocassin on a Sunday afternoon and her mother asked her to help find a frog to use in treating the bite in this manner. She did so and Miss Clara Moore, herself, cut the frogs for the treatment. The child lived and did well, was married some 50 years ago and had 10 children.

Prior to the War Between The States, information concerning physicians of the area is extremely sketchy. In some instances I will simply list the names and the areas in which they practiced if I have no further information about them. In other instances where information is available, I will relate something about these early pioneers of medicine as I find their lives extremely interesting in view of the fact that they practiced in very difficult times with rudimentary medicines and instruments. In the 1830's there was an old Dr. Sewell in the area and the only thing I can find about him is that he used many little bad words and practiced in the Floyds area. There was one physician in the Homewood area named Dr. James Grant, about whom I am unable to find any information. He apparently had a brother, John Grant at Socastee, also, who practiced, but of him I can find no information. Before the Civil War Dr. James H. Norman was a prominent physician in this area. He practiced in what was then known as Kingston and later Conwayboro. He was a son of a judge named Joshua Norman and married his cousin, Caroline Beaty, of the prominent Beaty Family. According to the 1860 census, Dr. Norman owned 19 slaves. He organized a company of militia called the Brooks Guards and these were later integrated into the Confederate Army and Dr. Norman was its first Captain. In those days the Captain was elected. The name was changed to Company B, the 10th South Carolina Volunteers, Infantry of the Confederate States of America, and he remained in its service until another Captain was elected and he returned to Conway to resume his practice. His sister was the wife of Capt. Henry Buck, who organized all of the activities in the Bucksport area concerning the sawmill business which I mentioned earlier in the narrative. After the War Between The States a company of Northern troops, specifically Company A of the 15th Maine Volunteers, was stationed at Conwayboro, South Carolina to keep the peace in the area following cessation of hostilities. According to one piece of information I read, the people of Conwayboro requested the troops because of the problems with deserters who were pillaging the area. While these troops were stationed in Conwayboro, Dr. Norman was asked to render medical aid to them at many times, and he contracted to do so. It is interesting to note that in 1912 a letter written by his daughter reveals her father never received remuneration for these services. She corresponded with the previous commander of the Maine volunteers, who stated that he would try to obtain payment of the old bill. This was never accomplished however. Apparently, the Federal government owed him \$400.00 or \$500.00 for his services. Capt Martin of Maine stated that Dr. Norman was a gentleman of the old school, very faithful to his patients, and cherished in his memory.

There was also a Dr. Joseph Harrell in the Conway area

prior to the War Between The States, but about him I am unable to find much information. He practiced in the Homewood area.

In 1871, Dr. Evan Norton came to Conway to practice medicine. He was educated in Washington University in Baltimore, Md., and was in the service during the War Between The States. He taught school for a short time in the upper part of this county prior to coming to Conway, but established his practice in Conway about 1871. He was a real pioneer in the practice of medicine in this area. He established the first drug store and the only drug store in this county for many years and was active in many other areas. He was the first editor and actually established the *Horry Herald* in this area in 1886. He remained its editor as long as he owned the paper. He was interested in education and was a lifetime trustee of Conway Public Schools. He was instrumental in founding the Methodist Church and was Sunday School Superintendent for many years.

Shortly after Dr. Norton came to this county, Dr. Archibald Hector James Galbraith came here to practice approximately 1876. Some of the publications which I found stated that he was never graduated from Medical School. However, this is in error and I have a copy of his diploma from the Edenboro College of Medicine in North Carolina. This was a private school which was founded by a Dr. McLean from Scotland and it turned out medical students for a number of years. Dr. Galbraith served in the North Carolina portion of the Confederate Army and went to Medical School after he returned. He lost sight of his left eye due to a war injury. He was considered a very kind, patient man, very humanitarian, very interested in relieving the suffering of those who were in pain and was very helpful with the needy.

Dr. Galbraith rode his horse to make his calls and sometimes would swim his horse across the river holding his bag high out of the water. Apparently he was paid mostly with vegetable, fruits, chickens, pigs or a cow. He was very prominent in the Kingston Presbyterian Church and was a Ruling Elder at the time of his death.

During the time that these men were practicing in Conway, in the Little River area there was a Dr. R.G. Sloan, in Loris a Dr. S.P. Watson, and later in the Loris area Drs. Richardson, Michaux and Robertson. Dr. P.K. Bethea practiced in Socastee about the turn of the century. About these I have virtually no information. Later in Little River, Dr. J.A. Stone practiced and some of the family live in Little River to this day. Drs. Sam Rogers, R.A. Bass and W. Eugene King practiced in Aynor, but in most recent years there has been no resident physician in that area.

One narrative which I came across stated that during the War Between The States, all of the physicians in the village of Conway went into the service. A Judge Walsh then acted as nurse and "quasi-doctor" during that time and in addition to these duties, he had to bury the dead because of an absence of preachers. Things were very difficult in Conwayboro at that time.

One of the pioneers of medicine in this area was Dr. Homer H. Burroughs who was born in September, 1874. He went to Johns Hopkins Hospital for his medical training, started practicing in Green Sea, and later at Loris and finally at Conway. There was no hospital in the area at that time and all of the treatment was done in the patient's home. This necessitated a great deal of travel, all of which was done by horse and buggy or horse back in the early days. Eventually, with the help of Mrs. Esther Faircloth, who was a registered nurse, Dr. Burroughs established a hospital in the old Gulley Store building and renamed it the Burroughs Hospital. The store was owned by the Burroughs and Collins Company and they allowed Dr. Burroughs to use the building. The local

light company furnished the current for the operation. In return for this the members of families involved received hospital and professional care without charge. Dr. Burroughs probably did some of the earliest surgery done in this county. Miss Brittie Long, who is an R.N. and worked with Dr. Burroughs, stated that she had appendicitis at the age of 13. Dr. Burroughs did an appendectomy and kept her in the hospital for 3 weeks and charged a total of \$60.00. Since her family had no money, Dr. Burroughs accepted heater wood to burn in the stoves in the hospital rooms to keep them warm in return for his services. She relates that Dr. Burroughs performed the first Caesarean operation ever done in Horry County. Insofar as I can find out, Dr. Burroughs studied all night prior to the operation since it was his first Caesarean section as well. The patient who had the Caesarean section done was an aunt of mine, Mrs. John Holt, of Conway, now deceased. Dr. Burroughs was very kind and generous and would frequently buy presents for his patients. It was said he always prayed before doing any operation. He was the only surgeon in town at the time and died of a severe stroke in 1926. At the time he died the hospital was closed. He had other contemporaries in the area. Dr. James A. Norton was the son of Dr. Evan Norton and was born October, 1876. When he received his medical degree, he practiced medicine with his father and before the days of automobiles they drove two horses on their rounds. Dr. Norton wrote a rather long narrative about the life of the people in the area during the early 1900's. His narrative actually goes as far back as he could find any record in those days and is very interesting indeed. It is kept at the Horry County Memorial Library. Dr. James Norton was very proud of having been instrumental in establishing a firm foundation for the practice of medicine in Horry County. He died in 1950.

Back to Dr. Burroughs. He began practice here in 1902. Information about Dr. Burroughs indicates that he was a very determined man. On a particular day when he had started on a call in his Model T Ford, he came to a ditch that had been dug across the street. He was impatient of going another way so he decided to turn his car around, give it all the power he could and jump the ditch with his Model T Ford. This was apparently accomplished successfully and he went on his way to the amazement of all the onlookers. On another occasion he was knocked off the street in his car and down an embankment by a freight train. The car was half turned around, but still on its wheels. He bawled out the engineer, raced his motor, pulled up the embankment and went on his way again. He was indeed a pioneer in more ways than one.

Prior to having a hospital in Conway, it was necessary for patients to be transferred to the nearest hospital in Florence. To get to it, it was necessary to travel a distance of 100 miles in those days. Therefore, most patients were kept at home. A true story will illustrate the difficulties in transferring a patient to a hospital in those days of the early 1900's. A young lady living near Bucksport was seized with abdominal pain. The usual use of home remedies failed to relieve it and a doctor was called. He traveled for 20 miles over narrow winding sand and mud roads and found the patient suffering with appendicitis. He explained the absolute necessity for going to the hospital. Arrangements were made and the following day the patient was placed in a wagon drawn by two mules and brought to Conway. The patient was kept at the doctor's home that night and on the following morning the train that came down Main Street at that time was flagged near the doctor's home and the patient put aboard. She was sent by way of Chadburn and there transferred and sent on to Florence and arriving

there in the late afternoon. She was met there by a horse drawn ambulance and taken to Dr. McLeod's hospital. She was operated immediately, but the nightmare of the trip, the wagon, the train and the weeks of suffering with drainage tubes in the abdomen still haunts her memory. This illustration was taken from some writings of Dr. Hal B. Holmes.

During the early years Dr. J.S. Dusenbury practiced in this area and was a much beloved physician. He was born in 1866 and died in 1933. Dr. Joe was dedicated to the people of Horry County and the practice of medicine and was dedicated to his Lord and to the Baptist Church. Before automobiles were available, he drove his horse "Brownie", riding in a buggy, and later graduated to a Model T Ford. He went whenever and wherever he was needed and usually spent the night if he made a night call. He was a great lover of coffee and all who called him always had a pot of coffee available. In many instances he would deliver a baby receiving as his fee only a stalk of sugar cane and sometimes nothing. He was always accompanied by his faithful satchel and medicine kit, and usually stayed with the patient as long as he was needed whether a night or several days. He had no children of his own, but loved all children both black and white and they all loved him and sat in his lap whenever possible. He was a dedicated deacon in the Baptist Church, Sunday School Superintendent and teacher, song leader and frequently sang solos in church. He was very generous, would give away everything he owned and had it not been for his frugal and devoted wife, Mrs. Gussie Dusenbury, he would probably have not had a house to live in.

Dr. John Kelly Stalvey was born in the Socastee Area in 1874. He went to the local schools and in 1903 entered the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston and started practicing after he graduated in the Bucksport and Eddy Lake area. He was greatly loved in the Bucksport area and retained many of his patients after he moved to Conway in 1915. While in the Bucksport area he worked on contract with Mr. D.V. Richardson who had bought the Henry Buck properties in the area and was operating a large cypress shingle mill and other facilities including farming interests in the area. The contract was to take care of the employees working for Mr. Richardson at the time and he apparently was paid a dollar a month per worker for medical services. (Earliest prepaid medical care.) In one instance a patient had typhoid fever and Dr. Stalvey made over 30 visits to his house to bring him out of this illness and of course he received only the one dollar for the whole month. Prior to Dr. Stalvey's arriving on the scene, Mr. Richardson had contracted with a Dr. John Johnson for a short while who later left to go to Florence County. Following this in 1899, there was a medically licensed physician, Dr. Randolph Thompson, who contracted with Mr. Richardson in the same manner. Dr. Thompson remained there until 1903. Dr. Stalvey arrived in 1907. He was highly respected in the Bucksport area and was truly a pioneer of medicine in this vicinity. In 1908 there was a tropical storm causing considerable flooding of the area around and followed by a typhoid epidemic. Dr. Stalvey reached houses by boat, sometimes walking for a mile or so, and worked night and day with literally no rest for weeks at a time, treating these patients. He was in Conway at the time of the 1918 epidemic of influenza. Because of the need to visit patients day and night, he found it necessary to use various drivers. Other physicians in the area did the same. His daughter or someone he hired would drive while Dr. Stalvey slept. Sometimes he would have to go across fields to homes where no roads existed. In July 1950, Dr. Stalvey was thrown out of his car when it turned over and was killed instantly. He was greatly loved in the area by



MISS LOU ABRAMS



MISS BRITTIE LONG



MISS ESTHER HOPE FAIRCLOTH



SARAH LLOYD (NOW A PREACHER). CLINIC ON LEFT AND RESIDENCE ON RIGHT.
FLOWERS IN FOREGROUND.

all who knew him. Dr. Holmes states that Dr. Stalvey carried the largest obstetrical practice of any man in the county. Dr. Holmes said Dr. Stalvey could spot a pregnant woman a field away and when he smiled at her, she would always become his patient. He never mastered the automobile, however, and a loud scraping noise on Main Street meant Dr. Stalvey was making a parking place where none existed. All of his patients were devoted to him.

Dr. Henry L. Scarborough was born in this area in 1866 and graduated from Conway High School. He received his medical degree from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1911. He came to practice in Conway in 1911, and later opened an office on Elm Street for a while. He built a building that he used for his office and clinic. It was never really intended for use as a hospital. He did not remain in this building except primarily as an office and residence and he left this in 1924 and moved his office in the downtown area. During this period, as I mentioned, Dr. Burroughs managed to open a hospital in 1913 in the Gully Building. This was a period of time in which there was some light breaking on the medical horizon with such pioneers as Dr. Homer Burroughs, Dr. Joe Dusenbury, and Dr. J.K. Stalvey. The men were strong willed and were determined that the medical community would be strong and aggressive. When Dr. Burroughs died, his hospital closed and then there was no hospital in the county. In 1925, Dr. James Archibald Sasser returned and established himself in the practice of medicine and surgery. He at once realized the advantage and need of a hospital, so, with the help of Drs. Scarborough, Dusenbury, and Stalvey, secured a lease on the old Scarborough building and opened a hospital there. Dr. Dusenbury was its first superintendent. This was a very difficult time. The building was inadequate for a hospital. It was difficult to collect fees to run the hospital, therefore, the building was closed after about 2 years. One incident which showed the difficulty in collecting fees was illustrated by a patient of Dr. Stalvey's. He had delivered this woman and when she was ready for discharge, the husband claimed he had no money. When Dr. Stalvey pressed him to at least pay something to the hospital, the man said they could keep his wife as he had another one in Georgia. The patient was discharged quickly.

A lease was again obtained on the old Burroughs Hospital building and the patients and equipment were moved there and Conway Hospital was its name at that time.

During this time Dr. Archie Sasser, with the help of Sarah Lloyd, opened a clinic on Racepath for colored patients. Instruments and supplies were sterilized at the hospital and taken to the clinic. This was discontinued when facilities to care for black patients were added at the hospital. Sarah Lloyd continued her midwife practice for many years thereafter.

Dr. Hal B. Holmes returned to Conway at about this time and was asked to take board in this hospital to serve as extern, laboratory technician and later, radiologist. Facilities were rather poor, there was no elevator, no X-ray initially, and almost no laboratory equipment. There was no administrator, so the physicians took turns being administrator a month at a time. The duties included the buying of groceries and other supplies. They were constantly unable to meet their bills and the physicians would take personal funds out of their pocket to pay grocery bills so that credit would be extended for another month. At other times the doctors would pay \$50.00 each for a breakfast to help buy chairs or plates for the dining room. The physicians gave anesthesia for each other at no pay. A few years later Dr. Paul Sasser finished his medical training and arrived in Conway for the practice of medicine. Because of the difficulties of this period, it was felt necessary to establish a

properly equipped hospital in the area. Physicians met with leading citizens of the area and eventually a bond issue of \$25,000.00 was submitted to the electorate on April 6, 1928. It was voted down. The citizens, the board of trade and the physicians refused to be discouraged and a delegation composed of Mr. Walter Stilley, Dr. Archie Sasser, Mr. L.D. Magrath, Mr. M.A. Wright visited Dr. Rankin of the Duke Endowment and secured the promise of financial aid. A meeting was then called to try to raise funds by private subscription. The Board of Trustees was appointed consisting initially of H.W. Ambrose, M.A. Wright, H.L. Buck, A.C. Thompson and W.A. Stilley. One year after the bond election had failed, the committee secured \$25,000.00 in subscription by private individuals and organizations. The balance was given from Duke Foundation with a total of \$65,000.00 made available for the building of the new Conway Hospital, Inc.

The building accommodated 31 patients plus 6 bassinets for infants. Open house was held May 30, 1930. The building was occupied shortly thereafter and the first superintendent was Katherine O. Altman of Charleston. She was a very experienced nurse, skilled anesthetist, and a very unusually good administrator. She gave anesthesia, opened a training school for nurses, supervised nearly everything about the hospital including the planting of shrubbery around the building. During the depression years of 1932-33 the nursing school was closed for several months because of lack of patients and funds. Number of well trained and faithful nurses were graduated from these nursing classes under Miss Altman and have rendered valuable service to our community.

When Miss Altman left in 1942, she was followed in 1943 by Miss Lou Abrams, who was succeeded in 1946 by Mr. John Wachtman. Mr. Theron T. Whitsett was the next administrator from 1950 until his death in 1953, followed by Mr. George Laycock and later, Mr. W.B. Finlayson, who is the present administrator.

During this period of time Dr. John Thomas, Sr. came to Loris community and practiced until very recently retiring within the past year. During this period of time, also, there was a Dr. James Albert Stone who practiced in the Little River community until his death in 1950. Born in Shallotte area in 1879, he was educated in the schools of Southport and went to medical school at the University of Maryland. He began practicing in the Little River area in 1905. He married Nelle Miles of Marion, S.C. They had no children. Dr. Stone had extensive farming interests in addition to his practice.

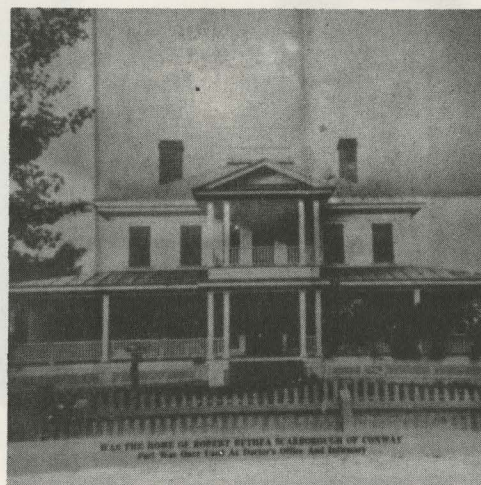
Dr. William Rourk and Dr. Henderson Rourk practiced in the Myrtle Beach area for many years prior to the hospital being built in that area. William Asbury Rourk, Jr., was born in May 1898 in Wilmington, N.C. He attended medical school at the University of North Carolina and Jefferson Medical College. He practiced in Shallotte in 1926-27 and then moved to Myrtle Beach where he remained until his death in 1948. He had two children, one now deceased and the other, Roddie, lives in Myrtle Beach. Malcolm Henderson Rourk was born June 22, 1903 in Wilmington. He attended medical school at the University of

North Carolina and the University of Minnesota. He practiced in Shallotte from 1934-39 and in Myrtle Beach 1939-47, except for four years in the army during World War II. He has practiced in Shallotte since 1947. Dr. Rourk has two children, one a physician.

The days of medical practice with Dr. Holmes and Paul and Archie Sasser and Dr. H.L. Scarborough were very difficult years in that they had more work to do than they were physically capable of doing, much as their predecessors



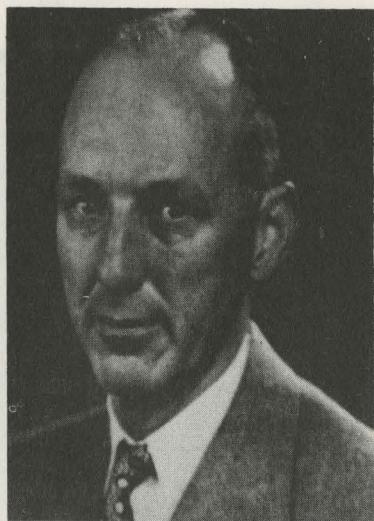
SARAH B. LLOYD
In Nurses Uniform with Midwife bag.



Hospital operated by Dr. Henry L. Scarborough on Elm Street. Later was known as Ardmoor Hotel.



JOHN B. WACHTMAN



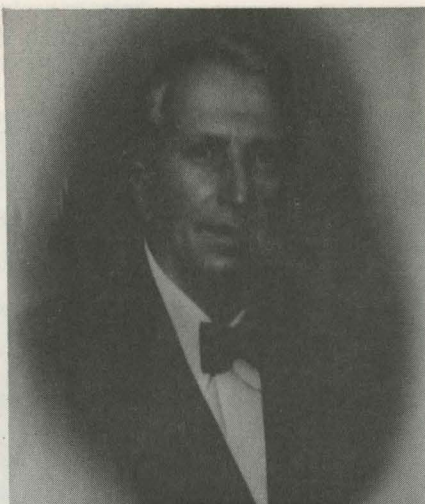
THERON WHITSETT



GEORGE LAYCOCK



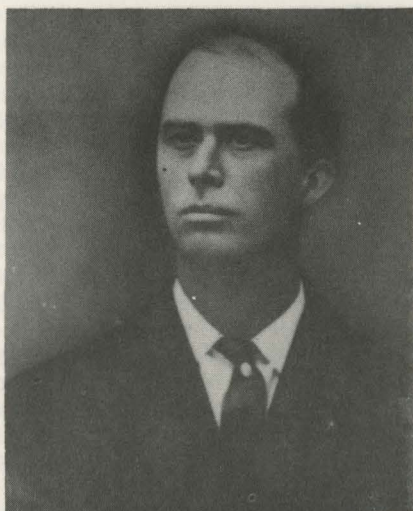
DR. D. W. GREEN



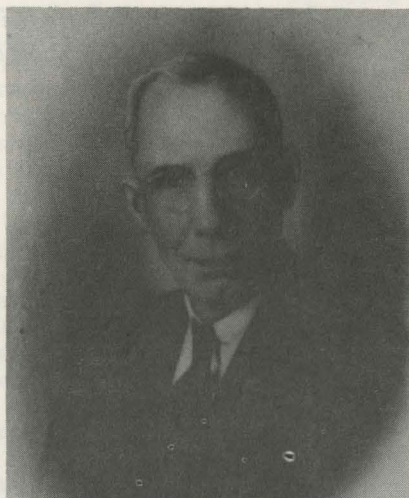
DR. JAMES A. NORTON



DR. HENRY SCARBOROUGH



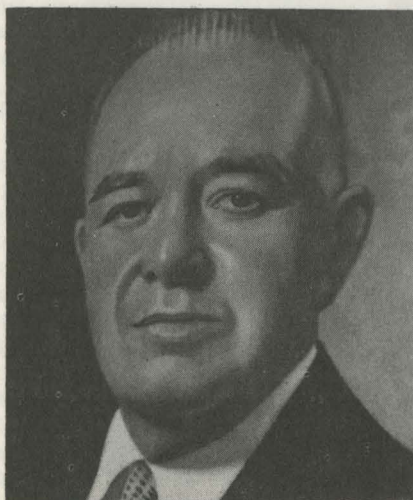
DR. HOMER H. BURROUGHS



DR. JOHN KELLY STALVEY



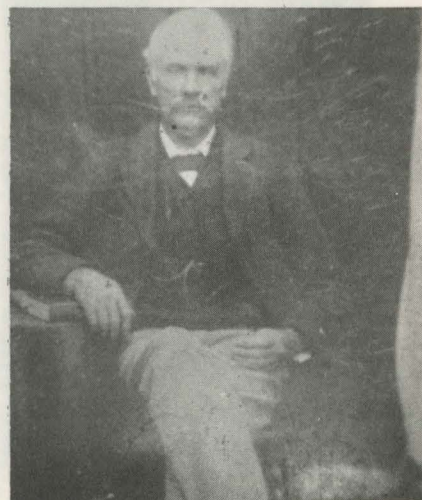
DR. ARCHIE SASSER



DR. HAL B. HOLMES



DR. PAUL SASSER



DR. A. H. J. GALBRAITH

had prior to the advent of the hospital. Dr. Paul Sasser did general practice with an emphasis on pediatrics. Dr. Holmes and Dr. Archie Sasser did general practice including obstetrics and surgery. Dr. D.W. Green practised ENT. Dr. J.A. Sasser was a Fellow Of The American College Of Surgeons and was a skilled surgeon, and a wise counselor to all in the area. Dr. Holmes was greatly loved by all of his patients as much for his friendliness and wit as for his medical knowledge. He always hummed or whistled while going about his work. Many people felt that Dr. Holmes helped them as much with his ability to boost their spirits by something he said as by the medicine he prescribed. He would frequently sit by a patient's bed and discuss common experiences of the days and old friends and when he left the patient was in much better spirits and felt considerably better than before, although nothing had changed in the medical situation.

All three of these physicians were still in practice when I came here 20 years ago to start the practice of surgery in Conway. All three had overworked too many years and I feel personally that it shortened their lives. Dr. Holmes once facetiously told me that the only thing that he disliked about me is that I competed too strongly for his indigent patients. He felt that they were his most loyal and he didn't like the fact that I was taking his welfare patients from him. He was very kind hearted and greatly loved by all who knew him. Dr. Archie Sasser was extremely kind to me in the early days of my practice. He died only a few months after I came here, but frequently commended me to the people in the community as a young surgeon who had cared enough for his community to come back here to practice. I assisted him in many of his operations prior to his death and found that he was a very capable surgeon who operated very quickly and skillfully.

This brings us to what I consider the present day of modern medicine in Horry County. When I arrived in Conway 20 years ago, Conway Hospital had 65 beds. It now has 180 beds. The communities around this area have grown rapidly in the field of medicine and now there are 3 very well equipped, very well run hospitals in the county. The Loris Hospital had just been built prior to my arrival in Conway. The Myrtle Beach Hospital has been built since I arrived. At one time Conway Hospital served the needs of the entire county and many of the needs of the people in Georgetown County as the hospital was not built in Georgetown until about 23 years ago. There are now 24 physicians in Myrtle Beach, 23 in Conway, and 7 in Loris. The 3 hospitals have a total of 386 beds. There are now 3 licensed nursing homes and 1 intermediate care facility with a total capacity of 198 patients.

This county has qualified physicians in all major fields of medicine and the people of Horry County have access to high quality medical care. Very few rural counties in any state can compare with the facilities available in Horry. All of us in the medical profession are proud of the efforts to keep abreast of new developments in medicine for our county. I have been in surgical practice in Conway for twenty years and I am pleased to be able to play a small part in the progress of medicine in Horry.

These pictures were secured by the Society but we realize this is not a complete collection. If friends or relatives have other pictures please mail them to the Society to be published at a later date.

ALFRED B. WALTER, M. D.

1837 - 1913

Dr. Walter lived between Galivants Ferry and Aynor. This is a letter from Mrs. Ellison M. Smith, Sr., the former Kepka Charles Alford, who resides in Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Smith is a niece of the late Mrs. Della Alford Walter, second wife of Dr. Walter. It was written to Mrs. J. Carlisle Shelley of Conway, a great niece of Mrs. Walter, late in 1972.

Dear Jeanne,

I'm sorry I'm so late with this bit of lore about Uncle Alf. I didn't get to look through the pictures till this afternoon.

There was a picture of the house at Galivants Ferry but it isn't here. I don't know what Mother did with the old picture. It had the dog (Shep), a turkey and Aunt Dell and Uncle Alf, and some one else standing in front of the house. You may remember seeing it at sometime. (Mrs. Shelley located the picture, which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue.) I don't know why the picture of Aunt Dell as a young woman was made at Union. She must have been visiting there.

Uncle Alf looked like the picture where they are together. I have the watch that he is wearing. It was a special treat to Eunice and me to listen to it "tick" when he held it to our ears. (Picture printed elsewhere in this issue. Eunice is Jeanne Shelley's mother, Mrs. Eunice Alford Williamson.) I imagine some one down there would remember more than I but just don't know whom to ask. How we need Mother's memory for things like this. I should have written down things about the Alford's while Aunt Dell was here, but I didn't, so there is nothing I can do about it now!

I can't recall specific dates so will just have to jot down a few of my memories of Uncle Alf, (Dr. A.B. Walter), as we called him. I do not remember his first wife's name. She must have been dead for some time when we knew him. He had an established home at Galivants Ferry when he and Aunt Dell were married. I don't know how they met, but believe they were married at our house.

My first real memory was the "In fare" that was held at his home after the wedding. The "In fare" is the reception given by the groom for the bride and I recall that, tho' my sister and I were very young, we went to the reception and I remember, rather dimly, the abundance of food and hospitality. The ladies of the neighborhood had prepared the welcome for the new bride.

The incidents that I remember are sketchy and not in sequence but I'll jot some of them down.

Some years later Sister and I were permitted to spend two weeks with Aunt Dell and Uncle Alf. I can remember that Uncle Alf would have to go out on his calls with horse and buggy---no cars in those days---and to help keep warm a heated brick wrapped in paper and sacks was placed in the foot of the buggy.

The life of a country doctor in those days was rough and frequently they got no pay. Some times they were paid in produce. Uncle Alf never complained, even though in later years he was crippled with rheumatism from the rigors of a country doctor's life, and needed the money.

Some things that I remember of the visit are the horsehair sofa and Evening Prayer! The horsehair sofa in the parlor

was really a beautiful love seat, but when callers came, Sister and I were brought in to "say our speeches" and then put on the sofa to sit, very lady-like. Those hairs were like needles where they touched the space between long stockings and underwear!

Uncle Alf conducted Evening Prayer and one particular night the little colored boy, who brought in the firewood, was required to stay for prayer. Before the service was over the little boy became sleepier and sleepier and finally toppled over, much to his chagrin and my amusement.

When Uncle Alf retired they lived with us for a time and rented their home at the Ferry. He was at this time crippled with rheumatoid arthritis and had to take sedatives for the pain, but was not cross or complaining. Sister and I looked forward to visits with him in his room. He was affectionate, kindly, and witty.

In those days a doctor was supposed to be a Jack-of-all trades. On one occasion a man came to the house suffering with toothache and wanted the "doctor" to pull the tooth. He improvised a dental chair and relieved the man of the pain and tooth. Uncle Alf was a practicing Christian and had the authority to "marry people," but I learned the marriage service from his manual and practiced it on my dolls and pets.

Uncle Alf was my hero and I determined to study medicine. When I grew up, he gave me one of his old little black bags which I filled with various "potions" and practiced on dolls, cats, dogs and any available pet. When Mother made a rag

doll for me, I promptly named it Alfred. I still have the doll and my little granddaughter is as fond of Alfred as I am.

Unfortunately I can't remember dates so I don't know how long they were with us. Sometime later they went to Florida and when they returned bought a home in Mullins and sold the home at Galivants Ferry. It was in Mullins where Uncle Alf died in 1913 and is buried in Cedar Dale Cemetery (in Mullins, S.C.).

I don't recall seeing Uncle Alf in his last days. I was away at school and transportation was a problem. I remember him as a kindly man, dedicated doctor, and Christian.

He was in the Civil War and perhaps there is a record down there of his service. Aunt Dell was a recipient of the pension as the widow of a veteran and spent her last years in the Confederate Home in Columbia.

Jeanne, as you can see, you will have to do some savage editing. Not only is my typewriter no longer functioning, but my hand is about on its last finger!

Apologies again for the delay and hurried get-together of memories and pictures.

Our love to each,
Aunt Bill



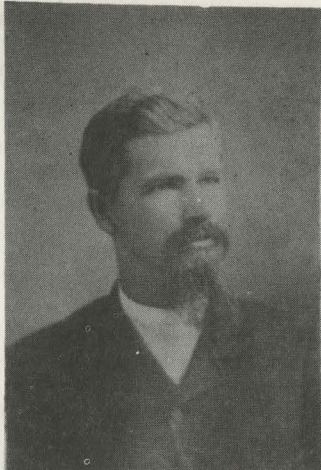
Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Walter



Mrs. Della Alford Walter



Mrs. Della Alford Walter, Dr. Alfred Walter, unidentified woman, dog and turkey.



DR. EVAN NORTON

By Marjory Q. Langston

Just a little box! Oh, but what memories it brought back! Why I opened the large antique jewelry box I don't remember. I removed the try. My eyes fell on a small box: I slid it open...broken jewelry!

The box, though, not the old jewelry, fascinated me, sending my mind back sixty, seventy, or more years! The box was a Norton Biscuit box ... "Probably the only one in existence today," I mused.

Norton Biscuits were the most important medicine in our medicine cabinet when I was a child. How well I remember the aches, the chills, the fever I experienced. My mother would say, "My Child, you have a touch of malaria. I must start you on Norton Biscuits."

The medicine I took that came from the neat little box was very different in appearance from the original prescription. Dr. E. Van Norton, our beloved family doctor, in the very, very, early days, had mixed his own medicines. He used so much of the filler in mixing the drugs that the pills became known as "Norton's Biscuits!" Hard to swallow? Yes!



NORTON BISCUITS

Dr. Norton could well be called the "Father of Education in Horry County." He not only was well educated, but he also was a promoter of education. He owned a large library, read extensively, and kept abreast of medical advance in his day. He was a lifetime trustee of our public school.

He was a dedicated doctor. He probably shortened his life by completely giving himself to his work when all-night driving with horse and buggy was necessary. My father Col. C.P. Quattlebaum, was a great admirer of Dr. Norton, and I've heard him tell this story:

A group of men were standing talking in front of The Norton Drug Co. when Dr. Norton drove up. He had been out all night. "Men, I'm tired," he said, "I'm quitting for the day." He had hardly finished talking when a man joined the group, and said, "Doctor, will you please come with me?" In rather an abrupt tone, Dr. Norton asked, "What's the trouble?" "My wife is in labor," he replied.

The doctor didn't hesitate longer. "I'll go," he said.

Dr. E. Van Norton was a great Christian. He was the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for all the years I knew him. Dr. Norton would say, "If I'm needed on Sunday, folks know where to find me -- in church."

HORRY COUNTY AND OTHER

SOUTH CAROLINA INDIANS

By Amanda Gore

Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon sailed from Santo Domingo with two ships in 1520. He landed on the coast of South Carolina at the mouth of a river to which he gave the name of Jordan now known by the Indian name of Combahee. The sailors had been told that a race of giants and a people with tails lived here. "The country they called Chiquola, or, as it has since been corrupted, Checora or Chicora- the latter being in more frequent use, but the former being the correct."

The Indians came down to the coast in crowds, but fled back to the forest as the Spaniards began to disembark. Their timidity soon subsided into kindness, and they welcomed the Spaniards with great hospitality. After some stay on the coast, the Spaniards easily persuaded the Indians to visit their ships. Watching and waiting until the decks were most crowded the Spaniards suddenly made sail, carrying nearly 200 of the Indians whom they had just received with so much appearance of friendship.

Vasquez pursued his way to a slave market in Santo Domingo. One of his vessels sank before it reached Santo Domingo. Vasquez' own vessel survived, but many of his captives became ill and died.

"The Senate of Hispaniola were indignant at the cruel kidnapping, and desired to send the survivors back to their native country." Vasquez carried with him to Hispaniola one of his captives who created great public interest. Vasquez fabricated stories and obtained from the Emperor Charles V. (after whom the Indian was christened Charles of Chicora), a commission to conquer and govern the country that he had discovered.

The profits were enough to encourage Vasquez to a renewal of his enterprise to which he devoted his entire fortune. With several hundred men and three large vessels, he once more descended upon the coast of South Carolina in 1524. The true events of this expedition are not known. One account states that Vasquez and his company fell victims to the cannibal propensities of the Indians. Another account states that

Vasquez returned to Hispaniola and died of grief on account of the failure of his plans. Perhaps another report is true, which states that after arriving on the South Carolina coast, slaughter occurred among the principal men of his company, and many of the sailors died of starvation, and out of 600 only 57 lived to return.

One-half a century later, a Spanish priest, Father Rogel, came to South Carolina from the Spanish settlements in Florida to convert the Indians to Christianity. He was able to preach to them in their own language after only six months. He was dreaming of success when his whole flock suddenly disappeared into the forest to gather acorns for the winter. He followed them and decided after eight months that they were ready for baptism. He called a council of the chiefs to whom he proposed that the tribe should accept the Christian faith. They cried out that they preferred to keep the evil spirit, and Father Rogel then gave up trying to convert these Indians. Their religion was based on a belief in powers residing in animals or other objects. They worshipped a great variety of animals.

Hernando de Soto, the famous Spanish explorer, seems to have crossed the Savannah into what is now South Carolina near where Augusta stands. He was in search of gold and silver and may have been searching for the mines in the upper part of the state. "About the time that Father Rogel was trying to convert the Indians, the Spaniards opened gold mines and worked them, as the old shafts have proved."

As has been mentioned, the region we know today as South Carolina was called Chicora by the Indians. The South Carolina or Chicora Indians were tall and straight and their skin was reddish brown, like the color of copper. They were intelligent and skilled in the simple arts and crafts incident to their primitive way of life. Their houses were called wigwams and were made by setting a number of long poles in the ground and bending them together at the tops, over which were spread coverings of bark or animal skins.

The Chicora Indians lived chiefly on maize, or Indian corn, and fish and game which they killed with the bow and arrow. The Indian women planted beans, corn, melons, and squash in small fields beside the creeks and rivers. They also ate acorns and certain wild herbs and roots.

The fact that women were honored among the tribes is shown by a deed to the white men in 1675 that is signed by "women captains" as well as by men. The roles assigned to women in religion, war, and social functions indicated an honorable standing. "Polygamy was practiced by those who could afford it."

Indian government was basically democratic. "Generally speaking, the chiefs were leaders rather than rulers, and after the oldest and wisest had given their advice, every warrior had his part in determining whether there should be peace or war."

The chief musical instruments of the Chicora Indians were a rattle or gourd with a few beans in it and a drum made of an earthen pot covered with a piece of dressed deerskin, on which the performer beat with a single stick. Also used as an instrument was a flute of reed or of the bone of a deer's leg which made a hideous noise.

Every evening during the summer months the families of a village met to dance and amuse themselves. All special occasions were celebrated by dances. A slow shuffling of the feet was a common step used by the dancers.

The Chicora Indians had no system of writing, but they painted signs and figures on skins and scratched rudely on wood, bone, or stone. Women and men of the villages smoked a pipe made of clay or stone.

The funeral ceremonies varied according to the rank of the deceased. Tears were shed by hired mourners who were said to have been very expert. A life in the next world was supposed to be like the present one, so many tribes buried with the dead man his gun, his best bow, a quiver full of arrows, and everything that would be of use to him.

It was slavery more than war or disease that destroyed the Chicora Indians. In 1683, the Proprietors had heard that the settlers were making war on the Indians around Winyah Bay in order to obtain slaves. "Although a 1703 law placed a duty of 20 shillings on each Indian slave exported, more Indian slaves were exported from South Carolina than from any other continental colony."

"In 1708, when the total population of South Carolina was 9,580, including 2,900 Negroes, there were 1,400 Indian slaves held in the province. Indian slaves were constantly escaping ...and...their presence raised the danger of conspiracies with enemy Indians. In the early eighteenth century (1706-1717), the BOSTON NEWS LETTER printed frequent advertisements of runaway Carolina Indians."

Governor Glen adopted an Indian policy in 1750 writing Governor Clinton that he hoped for "a general Comprehensive Plan of uniting altogether all the Indians upon the Continent, and by being 'All Friends with the English they may be in perfect friendship with one another.'" This reflected Governor Glen's respect and humanitarian regard for the Indians' welfare. He argued that the white man must buy the Indians' land before settling upon it, and he opposed the war between the province and the Cherokees because he thought that the mother country should be civilizing the Indians, not fighting them. He asked, "We call them Savages, have we been at any pains to civilize them?"

The vegetables and tobacco that the Chicora Indians raised, along with the furs and skins that they sold to the settlers, made an important contribution to the wealth and comfort of the white man.

There were some 25 or 30 Indian tribes living partly or wholly within the state when it was first settled. By 1765, there were only two tribes remaining in South Carolina.

One group of the Chicora Indians was known as the Siouans. "The location of the original home of the Siouan stock is a matter of dispute among ethnologists. Mooney believed that eastern Carolina was the original home of this stock." Between 1881-1882, Dr. A.S. Gatschet, of the Bureau of Ethnology visited the Catawba and obtained an extensive vocabulary although he recorded nothing else of ethnological value. It was upon his findings that the Catawba were definitely classified belonging to the Siouan stock which related them to the warlike Dakotah of the western plains who later made a reputation as warriors under the fearsome name of Sioux.

The dozen or more Siouan tribes settled on the rivers of the eastern half of South Carolina. They were famous for their hunting, agriculture, and endurance on the war-path. Francisco Gordillo enslaved a large number of them in 1521.

The other Indians thought that the Siouan characteristics of head-flattening, tattooing, long hair, and professional prostitution were heathenish and subhuman.

The Siouan and Iroquian stocks were bitter enemies, and contests between the Catawbas and the Cherokees and between and Tuscaroras and the Eastern Siouans were traditional.

The Siouan tribes had lost their separate identities by 1720, and after about 1755, there are few references to any of the Siouan tribes except the Catawba.

Classed as Siouan stock were the small tribes of the Pee Dees, the Waccamaws, and the Winyahs which inhabited

Horry County and surrounding counties in South Carolina. Very little information has been written about these tribes. "They were too weak to force attention and as they lay off the main routes of the Indian trade, the speeches of their deputations, and the reports of the traders fill small space in the Indian Book in which the provincial government recorded its dealing with the natives."

It is generally thought that the name Pee Dee is of European origin, probably from P.D., the initials of a white man, Patrick Daly, carved upon a tree by an early settler. Spech (1935) suggested that Pee Dee came from Catawba pi'ri, "something good", or pi'here, "smart", "expert", "capable". Among the different spellings of Pee Dee used were Pedee, Pede, and PeDee. No words of their language have survived, but it was probably a dialect of the Siouan linguistic family. The Pee Dee villages were located on the Great Pee Dee River particularly on its middle course.

John Allston had a plantation on the Pee Dee River and had full knowledge concerning the Pee Dee tribe.

The Pee Dee tribe joined Barnwell's Army in the first Tuscarora Campaign in 1711. In 1716, a place in or near the Pee Dee country called Saukey (perhaps Socatee) was suggested as the site for a trading post, but the proposition to establish one there was given up because of the weakness of the Pee Dee tribes, who were thought to be unable to protect it.

There is a record of an investigation in 1733 into the murder of Corn White Johnny, a Pee Dee Indian, by a white overseer named William Kemp. No account is available concerning the results of the proceedings.

On March 2, 1743, a party of Pee Dee visited Charles Town and were voted a substantial present by the council. "To the three head men, each of them a gun and knife, to the others, each of them a knife. For the three women, each of them a looking glass, 20 bullets, one-half pound of vermilion to be divided among them."

The Pee Dees, along with the Natchez Indians, killed some Catawba in 1744, and were in consequence driven into the white settlements from their lands. The Pee Dees asked for protection when they were harassed by the Catawbas in 1744.

In November, 1752, the Catawba King sent a letter to Governor Glen begging him to use his influence to persuade all the Pee Dee living within the white settlements to come up and dwell in the nation. "This effort was only partially successful, for we find Pee Dee Indians still in the settlements in 1755 when a party of Cherokee and Natchez were accused of murdering several Pee Dee and Waccamaw. Some Northern Indians killed and scalped two Pee Dee women near Goose Creek and carried off two boys around this same time.

"Governor Glen specified to Governor Clinton the Indian tribes with whom he hoped to effect a general and lasting peace. Among the list of tribes were the Pee Dees. (59) Governor Glen later received a report from Thomas Brown, a trader, that the Cheraws and Pee Dees were planning to withdraw from the Catawbas, but the Cheraws and Pee Dees decided to stay within the Catawba nation."

Mooney, in 1928, estimated the population of Pee Dees as 600 in 1600. Although the census of 1715 does not give them separate mention, they were probably included among the 610 Waccamaw or the 106 Winyah. "In 1808, the Pee Dee and Cape Fear tribes were represented by one half-breed woman."

The Great and Little Pee Dee Rivers, a station in Marion County, South Carolina, and a post village in Anson County, North Carolina perpetuate the name of the Pee Dee.

The meaning of the name Waccamaw is unknown. Among the different spellings of Waccamaw used were Vocama, Wackamaw, Wacomma, Waggamaw, Waggoman, and Woccon.

No words of the Waccamaw language have been preserved, but evidence points to a connection of the Waccamaw with the Siouan linguistic family and presumably with the Catawba dialectic group. The Waccamaw villages were located on the Waccamaw River and the lower Pee Dee Rivers.

"The name of the Waccamaw may perhaps be recorded in the form Guacaya, given by Francisco of Chicora as that of a "province" in this region in the sixteenth century."

The Cheraw attempted to incite the Waccamaws to attack the English in 1715. They joined the party but made peace the same year.

In 1716, a trading post was established at a place called Uauenee or the Great Bluff in the Waccamaw country. There was a short war between the Waccamaws and the colonists in 1720 in which they lost 60 men, women, and children who were killed or captured. The entire history of the conflict is encompassed in one brief paragraph: "I am to inform you that at the same time the Negroes was playing the rogue we had a small war with the Vocamas, a nation on Wineau river not above 100 men, but the gentlemen have paid for it for there is 60 men, women, and children of them taken and killed and we have not lost one white man, only a Wineau Indian killed, and now they petition for peace, which will be granted them."

In 1730, a Waccamaw shot an Indian slave belonging to Mr. Meredith Hughes, and some of the nation were ordered before the council in Charles Town on March 19. They admitted within three moons to pay for their deed.

The Cherokee and Natchez are reported to have killed some Pee Dee and Waccamaw in the white settlements in 1755.

In 1928, Mooney estimated the number of Waccamaw at 900 in 1600. The census of 1715 gives 210 men and 610 souls, and in 1720, the Waccamaw were supposed to have had 100 warriors.

The Waccamaw River in South Carolina and North Carolina, and Waccamaw Lake in North Carolina which empties into Waccamaw River, perpetuates the name of the Waccamaw Indians.

The name Winyah is thought to mean "people of the bend." Among the different spellings of Winyah used were Winyaw, Wineau, Waniah, Wanniah, Winea, Weneaw, Weenee, Wynway, and Winiaw. Only on circumstantial evidence are the Winyah placed in the Siouan linguistic family. The Winyahs were closely connected with the Pee Dees and the Waccamaws. The Winyah villages were located on the Winyah Bay, Black River, and the lower course of the Pee Dee River. The Winyah were first mentioned by the colonists after 1670.

In a letter from the Lords Proprietors to the Governor and council in September, 1683, the Winyah received brief mention. In this letter it was charged that colonist had raided the Winyah for slaves on an insufficiently supported charge of murder by some of their people. This did not prevent some of the Winyah from joining Barnwell's Army in the first Tuscarora War. The Winyah later withdrew from the expedition along with other Indians, but they claimed that it was because of lack of equipment.

In 1715, the Cheraw tried to induce the Winyah and the Waccamaw to side against the colonists in the Yamasee War.

On July 16, 1716, Mr. Barth Gaillard informed the Board that "some of the Wineau Indians were settled at Santee and had been found beneficial to that part of the Province by keeping ye Negroes there (in awe), and desired to take the matter

into consideration and proposed the selling of a small factory there to engage the Indians to continue among them, and further offered to manage the trade, Gratis."

In September, 1716, William Waties was ordered to establish a post at Uauenee, "Great Bluff", to increase trade with the Pee Dees. Waties, factor for the Winyah, appeared before the Indian commission at Charles Town in 1700, bringing a boatload of 600 skins from the friendly tribes "and about Fourscore more that Tom West, a Pee Dee Indian (who comes in behalf of the Charraws to conciliate a Peace with the Government) brings with him to restore to those persons from (whom) the same was despoiled by the said Charraws upon their revolt."

Around this same time some Winyah settled among the Santee, but they apparently returned to their own country a few years later.

In 1928, Mooney included the Winyah in his estimate of 900 Waccamaw for the year 1600. "Although the Winyahs had been reduced to one village and 106 souls by 1715, they sided with the white men in 1720 against the Waccamaw and therefore survived somewhat longer."

Winyah Bay, South Carolina, preserves the name of the Winyah Indians.

Despite their manifest faults and the bitter wars between the white and the red, the Pee Dees, Waccamaws, and Winyahs have played an important part in the history of Horry County and South Carolina.

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THE BOOTH FAMILY

James Booth who died July 10th 1818 was perhaps the first one of his name in Horry County. Land division to his heirs was made August 7, 1818. It named his widow-(later wife of John Hux), (Hucks), and sons: James Nelson Booth; John James Booth; Thomas W. Booth; and daughters; Mary Booth (Durant); Lucy Booth (Mrs. John M. Beaty); and Clarky Booth (Mrs. Arthur Crawford).

This property was south of and on Maple swamp along the Labana, Bakers Chapel, Adrian road.

John Sarvice, also known as Service, in his will of 1834 names as a daughter Samantha Sarvis Hux-formerly the widow Booth (John J. Booth).

James Holmes's estate was administered by his widow Sarah Singleton Holmes. She read the citation at Bethel Methodist Church, Horry County, S.C. This church was located at the cemetery between Socastee and Murrells Inlet. Named in the land division were the following heirs. William N. Holmes; Edward Holmes; Jane, wife of W.G.N. Dorman; Henry H. Holmes; James M. Holmes; Christopher C. Holmes and dower by his wife Sarah Jane Cartrette Holmes; Benjamin Holmes and dower by his wife Lenora Jones Holmes; Margaret Holmes wife of Enoc Allen; Elizabeth Holmes wife of Thomas Gerrald; Martha Holmes wife of James Nelson Booth; John J. Booth married Olif Holmes. He deeded on March 9th 1842 to his brother James N. Booth, "Tract of land given to Olif M. Holmes, now the wife of John J. Booth, and given to her by Olif Magbey, and given to her by her husband Samuel Magby (McBee)". William N. Holmes, a son killed in the Civil War CSA, S.N. Anderson, guardian, of the following grandchildren, Green L. Holmes aged 12; Mary F. Holmes aged 10, Guilford Holmes aged 8; and Fannie Holmes aged 6 who was taken in the home of her uncle Rev. K.P. Booth. She later married S.S. Anderson.

The family record taken from the Bible of John J. Booth. John J. Booth 1813 - 1867.

Olif Holmes Booth, born 1812, married 1834. She was a daughter of Sarah Singleton Holmes and James Holmes.).

Children: (1) Mary Ann Booth born 1835 married Howell Cartrette. (2) James Thomas Booth born 1837 married Clarkie Hux (Hucks). (3) Charlotte Booth Born 1838 married Peurifory Stevenson. (4) John A. Booth born 1840 died 1863 War CSA. (5) Samantha Booth born 1842 married John P. Cartrette. (6) Martha Orilla Booth born 1844 married Jeremiah W. Mishoe. (7) Lewis Scarborough born 1846 married Jane Cartrette. (8) Kenneth Parker Booth born 1850 married Molcy A. Hux (Hucks). (9) Abigail - an infant 11-1 to 12-7, 1871.

THE BOOTH FAMILY

(1) Mary Ann Booth (Mrs. Howell Cartrett). Children; Bessie(Mrs. D.D. Anderson); Mellie(Mrs. Alva S. Anderson). Mellie's children: Charlie Anderson; Smith Anderson; Bessie (Mrs. Jack Dorsey), and Eliza(Mrs. J. Hamp Long).

(2) James Thomas Booth Children; W.M. Booth; C.W. Booth; J.W. Booth; O.F. Booth; F.B. Booth; E.S. Booth and the Rev. S.H. Booth; Mrs Effie B. (Holmes); Mrs. Lula B. (Todd); Mrs. Eliza (Strickland); and Mrs. Clarkie B. (Hardwick).

(3) Charlotte Stevenson - No children.

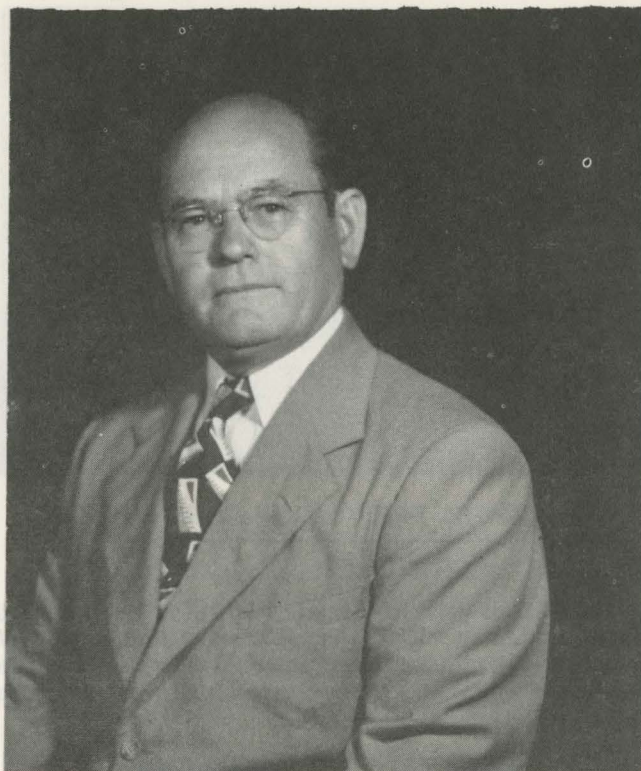
(4) John A. Booth died 1863 CSA.

(5) Samantha Booth Cartrette. Children; Dora (Mrs. O.F. Booth), J.A. Cartrette; F.L. Cartrette; S.G. Cartrette; Howell Cartrette; C.A. Cartrette; D.P. Cartrette. Misses Ava and Ida Cartrette, and Mellie who died at age 12.

(6) Martha Orilla (Mrs. J.W. Mishoe). Sons: Kenneth L. Mishoe; Jesse Mishoe; Cleveland Mishoe; Bentley Mishoe. Daughters; Mrs. Callie M. Allen; Mrs. Mellie Norris; Mrs. Ellen Mishoe; Mrs. Penelope Pridgen; and Mrs. Addie Mishoe.

(7) Lewis Scarborough Booth. Children; Hagood Booth (an Attorney-died in Augusta, Ga.); Simeon G. Booth; Mrs. Mary B. James; Mrs. Addie Dorman; Mrs. Eva Best; and Miss Carrie Booth.

(8) Rev. Kenneth Prker Booth. Children; Frosty (Mrs. F.L. Cartrette) Lizzie(Mrs. M.M. Hardee); E.M. Booth; T.R. Booth; J.J. Booth; K.P. Booth; Mrs. Lula Jane Todd, and Mrs. Agnes B. Boyd.



JOHN DORSEY THOMAS, M. D.
1890 -



WILBERT KENNETH ROGERS, M. D.
1909 -

Dr. Rogers was born in Bayboro Township, Horry County, and was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1937. He returned to the county to begin practice at Loris. Shortly thereafter he attended the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Surgery. After his return to Loris he established the Rogers Clinic in 1943, a twenty-five bed institution which was the first hospital in Loris. It operated until 1950 when Loris Community Hospital was established.

Dr. Rogers maintained an active practice until his untimely death.

Born in Marlboro County, S. C., Dr. John Dorsey Thomas, Sr., graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1912, the fifth man in his class. He practiced briefly in Marlboro County and then came to Green Sea before settling in Loris in 1915.

In 1917 he married Claudia McQueen and they became the parents of John Price, John Dorsey, Jr., and Fannie Carolyn.

A true old time country doctor, Dr. Thomas was in active practice for sixty years before his retirement on June 3, 1972. At eighty-three gardening and fishing occupy much of his time.

BUNKER HILL CEMETERY

In Bunker Hill Cemetery, south side of U. S. 378 and on both sides of the Pee Dee Road (Old Stage Coach Road). Inscription on one of the Tomb Stones.

JOHN MONROE JOHNSTON

B. 7-15-1835

D. 12-23-1892.

WIFE

AMANDA VICTORIA CAUSEY

B. 9-6-1837

D. 10-16-1900



DR. SAMUEL PRESTON and AMANDA BRYAN

JOSEPH HARRELL, M. D.

Dr. Harrell was from Whiteville, N. C. and practiced medicine in the "1870's and 1880's" at Homewood, just above the five mile post from Conway. He married Charlotte Anderson. His daughters married B. R. King and Tobe Smith.



DR. HUGER RICHARDSON

Dr. Huger Richardson was born on January 16, 1884, in Piedmont, South Carolina. He was the son of Dr. James M. Richardson and Mattie Prince Richardson. The family moved to Anderson when he was still a child.

Dr. Richardson graduated from Wofford College in 1906 and from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1910. Following his internship he practiced for a short time in Anderson. He decided to move his practice to Loris on the advice of his great-uncle, Professor John G. Clinkscales, head of the Math department at Wofford College.

On June 18, 1913 he married Margaret Stokes Butler, of Columbus County, North Carolina.

Dr. Richardson was engaged in the general practice of medicine in Loris until his death on July 27, 1943.

Mrs. Richardson, who later married George L. McKinney, died on April 15, 1969.

There are two surviving sons, Dr. George Butler Richardson and Dr. John James Richardson, both of whom live in Florence, South Carolina.

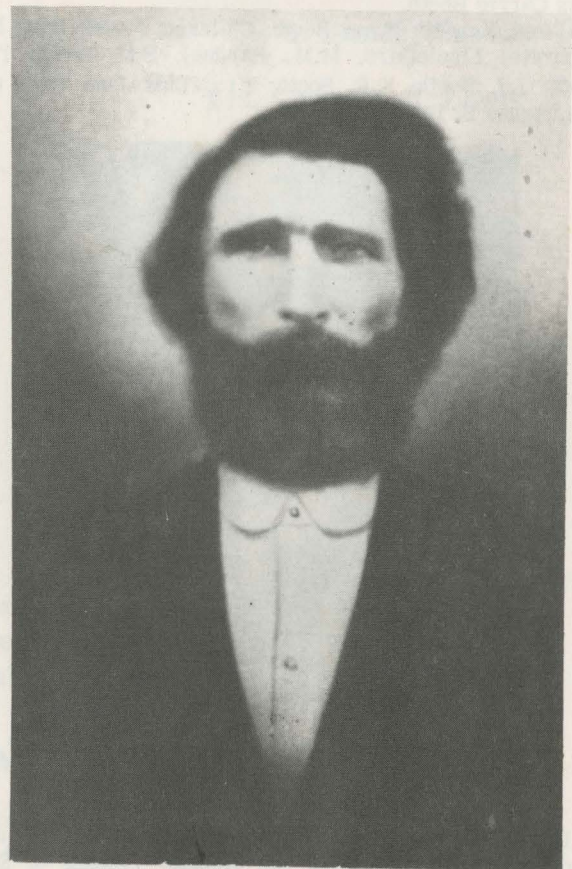
SAMUEL PRESTON WATSON, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Preston Watson was born July 31, 1862 at Sellers in Marion County, South Carolina. He was graduated from The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1884. While in medical college in addition to his degree of M.D., he earned a medical certificate in "general operative surgery." and a certificate of "diseases of the chest and throat."

He first practiced medicine at Fair Bluff, N. C. for a year, and then returned to Sellers in 1885. He practiced medicine there for seven years.

In the year 1892 he moved to Latta and lived there until 1900. Then he moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and in 1903 returned to Horry County and lived at the "Round Swamp Plantation" near Loris.

The territory of his practice was Loris and vicinity, Allsbrook, Daisy, Longs, Wampee and Little River. This was quite an area to be covered with a horse and buggy, but in his last few years Dr. Watson did own an automobile although the roads were such that the use of the automobile was limited. Dr. Watson's wife was Amanda Ellen Bryan of Little River.



WILLIAM HENRY JONES

1827 - 1904

Although he had no formal medical training, he had a fair knowledge of medicine and was called "Doctor" by his many patients. He lived and worked in the Cool Springs area.